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ARGENTINA

34-1 Since the end of World War II, 550,000 immigrants have arrived in Argentina, fifty per cent of whom have settled in the cities. The Government has therefore limited immigration to persons willing to accept employment in agriculture or animal breeding in order to avoid the further flow of immigrants into the large cities. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 May 1953)

34-2 The first lists of requests made by Italians who have emigrated to Argentina for the transfer of their families have been issued; the lists contain approximately 1,800 requests. In accordance with the plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, each family which is to go will be transported free of charge from its place of residence to that of the head of the family. (Il Sole, Milan, 20 June 1953; Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 28 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33.

AUSTRALIA

34-3 It has been announced that 127,827 migrants entered Australia in 1952, and 80,370 left, leaving a net migration of 97,454, compared with 110,362 in 1951. Of these 1952 figures, 78,150 were males and 49,674 females. The total immigration included 64,107 British, 28,000 Italians, 15,418 Dutch, 6,985 Germans, 2,344 Greeks, 1,145 Yugoslavs and 959 Poles. 26,656 British left Australia, as did 1,024 Italians, 468 Dutch and 201 Greeks. The classification of migrants by occupations showed that 1,420 were craftsmen, 14,304 labourers, 10,204 agricultural workers, 9,381 operatives, 8,136 commercial and clerical workers. It is also indicated that 31,048 children and students entered Australia. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 9-16 May 1953)

34-4 Evening continuation classes in the English language for Italian immigrants are being conducted by the Australian Department of Public Instruction. These courses are given in accordance with a policy of many years' standing: instruction in English is obligatory for all

immigrants in Australia, irrespective of age, sex, or nationality. The classes are given free of charge, with, in general, twenty to thirty students of various nationalities in each. Textbooks are provided by the administration. There are 400 schools in Victoria, 13 in Bonegilla, 5 in Rushworth and about 80 in Melbourne; the total number of students attending such classes is 16,000 for the whole of Australia. Correspondence courses are also given to a total of about 10,000 persons, and lessons are broadcast by radio twice each week. (Il Globo, Rome, 20 May 1953)

34-5 The Prime Minister and the Minister for Immigration stressed recently that curtailment of migration to Australia in 1952 was a temporary measure and that the programme would be reviewed in the light of improved economic conditions. The latter also said that there was no limit to the number of British migrants who could be considered for assisted passage to Australia. However, assisted migrants must have nominators who could give the Australian authorities assurances that accommodations would be available to them for a reasonable time after their arrival. He added that migrants were going to Australia currently at the rate of about 80,000 a year from many different countries. Those from Britain represented about half this figure, and of the British arrivals, about one-half were settlers under the assisted passages scheme. Since World War II, about 720,000 persons have gone to Australia to settle permanently, including those who travelled independently of Government schemes; it has been officially estimated that the cost of providing capital goods and services needed by each migrant is about £A 1,800 (equivalent to about $4,000). The population of Australia totalled 8,752,000 at the end of 1952; it is estimated that the current figure is about 8,850,000, and by the end of 1953 or early in 1954, the population should reach 9,000,000. (New York Herald Tribune, 5 June 1953; Australian Weekly Review, New York, No. 53/23, 17 June 1953).

34-6 The Minister for Immigration, in a speech at Australia House in London, recently asked Australians at home to nominate more British migrants under the assisted passages scheme. He said that personal nominations had fallen off, and the present rate provided for between 13,000 and 14,000 immigrants a year. The present programme was for 40,000 Britons, of whom 20,000 would be under the assisted passages scheme, practically all requiring personal nominations. He added that there are many thousands of people in Britain who are eager to emigrate to Australia, but who cannot be given assisted passages because they have no personal friends or relatives in Australia to nominate them. (The Times, London, 13 June 1953)

34-7 It is expected that 20,000 Dutch will emigrate to Australia in 1953 and 1954. The cost of transportation for 9,500 of these emigrants will be paid jointly by the Governments of Australia and the Netherlands; the travel of the remaining migrants will be paid for by the Dutch Government. These decisions were made during a meeting held at The Hague between the Australian Immigration Minister and the Dutch authorities. During his stay in the Netherlands, the Australian Minister declared that a large programme of immigration, envisaging the entry of 100,000 foreign workers each year, is under study in Australia. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 25 June 1953)

34-8 An Australian leader has stated that the Government must not encourage the French proposal to allow 700 Japanese to emigrate to New Caledonia. This appeared, he said, to be a preliminary move for the Japanese Government to distribute its surplus population in South Pacific areas; there could be no compromise on this proposal. He added that the Japanese Ambassador to Australia had declared that his Government favoured Japanese migration to Australia. (Australian News Summary, New York, No. 53/99, 25 May 1953)

See also item: 34-33; 34-39.

AUSTRIA

See item: 34-19; 34-52; 34-53.

AZORES

See item: 34-44.

BARBADOS

34-9 The Barbados Chamber of Commerce has held conversations with the Commissioner of Police and representatives of airlines and steamship companies with a view to simplifying immigration procedures. The police have already reduced to twelve the number of questions which immigrants must answer. (New Commonwealth, London, 11 May 1953)

See also item: 34-48.

BELGIAN CONGO

34-10 During the third session of the "Commission du Colonat" held in Brussels in May, the Minister for Colonies declared that the Belgian colonization policy will continue to be based on the principle of quality instead of mass immigration. He added that this policy did not hinder the increase of the European population in the Belgian Congo, which amounted to 17,000 persons in 1934, as compared with 80,000 in 1952; 60 to 76 per cent of the immigrants were Belgian citizens. The Minister added that it will be necessary to open new areas for colonization in order to avoid prejudicing the interests of the natives. He also summarized the policy of colonization in recalling the activities of the credit associations, farm-schools, facilities granted to settlers, etc. It has been decided to create a new category of "settler trainees", who, signed on a three years' contract, will be able to familiarize themselves with colonial activities and choose the area where they wish to settle; these facilities are already granted to agricultural settlers. In order to relieve the housing shortage, reception

centres will be built for these settlers. (La Libre Belgique, Brussels, 12 May 1953)

BELGIUM

34-11 The problems of population are quite different in the two neighbouring states of Belgium and the Netherlands. The Netherlands has 10,500,000 inhabitants, with a yearly increase of about 200,000 persons; Belgium has about 8,500,000 inhabitants with a much smaller increase than that of the other country. The Netherlands must seek a solution to the problem of over-population, while Belgium must seek one to the danger of under-population. Consequently, plans are being considered for the emigration of a part of the Dutch surplus population to Belgium within the frame of the Benelux understandings. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, 22 May 1953)

34-12 Two groups of Italians summoned by the heads of their families who had already emigrated to Belgium were scheduled to join the latter during June 1953. (Il Sole, Milan, 8 June 1953)

34-13 It is announced that the Governments of Belgium and Luxembourg have ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention, adopted in Geneva in July 1951, needs two more ratifications or accessions to enter into force; Denmark and Norway have already ratified the Convention. (United Nations Press Release L/293, 24 July 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-25; 34-51.

BOLIVIA

See item: 34-33.

BRAZIL

34-14 Fifty-six persons, representing 22 families, left Germany in June for Brazil to join the heads of the families. This programme, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, will include two departures monthly. (ICEM Press Release No. 31, 9 June 1953)

34-15 Brazil is preparing to receive 100,000 immigrants in 1954 with the repeal of the system of immigration quotas. Under the new policy, the capacity to absorb immigrants appears to be the only limitation on the flow of immigrants to this Latin American country. (Diario de Noticias, Lisbon, 26 May 1953)

34-16 The Brazilian delegate to the Food and Agriculture Organization stated that the possibilities for absorption of Italian labour into Brazilian agriculture are enormous, in view of the fact that Brazil has much cultivable land which is not being worked; but such absorption is hindered especially by the latifundia system. Italians are well suited for migration to Brazil, particularly because of their superior adaptability to the tropical climate and their capacity to become assimilated into the local population (Il Globo, Rome, 27 June 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 27 June 1953)

34-17 Italian immigrants, dissatisfied with conditions in Brazil, and demanding that their Government pay their return to the homeland, recently stoned the Italian Consulate; several persons were injured. It was their third violent demonstration in 1953. The first demonstration occurred when ninety-five immigrants who were scheduled for repatriation staged a revolt on Flores Island when the sailing of their repatriation ship was cancelled without official explanation. (Diario de Noticias, Rio de Janeiro, 3 March 1953; The New York Times, 2 July 1953)

See also item: 34-33; 34-39.

CANADA

34-18 The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration has announced that the new Immigration Act and amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act have been brought into force, effective 1 June 1953. Commenting on the legislation, he said that the new Immigration Act clarifies and simplifies procedures, and that the changes in the Citizenship Act had been made to bring citizenship provisions in line with the Immigration Act. Pointing out that more than 800,000 immigrants had come to Canada since the end of World War II, the Minister said that the new legislation does away with certain anomalies that had been brought to light during the continued movement of newcomers to Canada and standardizes the procedures in connexion with immigration and with the acquisition of Canadian citizenship. The Minister noted an increase in the number of immigrants becoming Canadian citizens. The new Statute includes provisions on deportation, protection of immigrants against various types of exploitation and the period of residence for acquisition of citizenship. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, 9 June 1953)

34-19 The Department of Citizenship and Immigration has reported that 59,960 migrants entered Canada during the first five months of 1953. These included 728 Austrians, 565 Belgians, 18,745 British, 710 Chinese, 175 Czechs, 846 Danes, 8,707 Dutch, 402 Finns, 1,097 French, 11,061 Germans, 505 Greeks, 6,193 Italians, 168 Letts, 3,956 Americans, 430 Norwegians, 909 Poles, 168 Portuguese, 69 Roumanians, 93 Spaniards, 151 Swedes, 362 Swiss, 71 Syrians, and 693 Yugoslavs. This represents a decrease of 27 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1952. 24,727 adult males, 19,548 adult females and 15,685 children under 18 formed the total group. Of this group 32,670 were gainfully occupied; they included 9,282 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 7,955 in agriculture, 4,342 as domestic servants, 3,263 as professional workers, 2,371 as clerks, 2,439 as labourers, 1,243 in trades, 614 in transportation, and 135 in mines. 27,290 were not

gainfully occupied; these included 10,640 dependent wives and 14,705 dependent children. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, June 1953)

34-20 The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, with the collaboration of the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture, has organized a series of short courses in agriculture for French-speaking families from Europe who have settled in the region of Quebec since World War II. These courses will acquaint the settlers with the farming methods and the professional and economic organizations in that region. (La Terre de Chez Nous, Canada, 18 March 1953)

34-21 Courses in professional training for immigrants, the first of their kind in Canada, were recently begun at a technical institute in Montreal; they are designed to help specialized workers and professionals to become adapted to the Canadian way of life. The President of the Canadian Society for Help to Refugees pointed out that many emigrants were lawyers or doctors in their native land, and that it is difficult for them to continue their profession in the new country. Persons with special qualifications, by following the training courses, can be trained as inspectors and supervisors. The courses include instruction in the French and English languages, as well as in sanitary regulations and systems of measurement; they also provide for professional training for young men wishing to prepare themselves for a trade. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, January 1953; Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 April 1953)

34-22 At the request of the Canadian Government,,and with the approval of the United Kingdom Government, the chartered vessel "Sydney", belonging to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, will make a series of three or four voyages from England to Canada beginning on 14 July 1953. The "Sydney" will carry 750 immigrants. (ICEM Press Release No. 30, 5 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33; 34-44.

CEYLON

34-23 The Deputy Minister for External Affairs for India has stated that the Indian community in Ceylon was gravely perturbed by changes being made in the immigration law. He maintained that the provisions of the amended law showed that they went against the assurances given to the Prime Minister of India by the Prime Minister of Ceylon in 1948. The number of persons affected by the amended bill is estimated to be between 10,000 and 15,000. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 10 April 1953)

See item 33-32.

CHILE

See item: 34-33; 34-39.

CHINA

See item: 34-19; 34-53.

COLOMBIA

See item: 34-33.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 34-19; 34-59.

DENMARK

See item: 34-13; 34-19; 34-51.

EGYPT

34-24 An agreement has been signed by the Egyptian Government and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to provide for the establishment of an agricultural development project in the Gaza strip and the northern coastal area of the Sinai Peninsula; this project is intended to provide a

livelihood for 50,000 of the 208,000 Palestinian refugees there. Completion will take at least four years and will cost $30,000,000 out of $200,000,000 approved in 1952 by the United Nations for a plan looking toward the integration of refugees resident in all Arab countries. The agreement is actually limited to a survey of the agricultural, and to a lesser extent, the industrial possibilities of the area; the survey will cost $500,000 and will take about one year. Subsequent agreements will be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the survey, such as roads, canals, wells and land reclamation and planting. Refugees from the Gaza camps will be employed, if possible, in the technical survey; during the construction of the projects they will be employed in large numbers as labourers. It is hoped that up to 50,000 of the refugees will ultimately accept temporary settlement as farmers, in order to enable their removal from United Nations relief rolls. (United Nations Press Release PAL/694, 1 July 1953; The New York Times, 1 July 1953)

ERITREA

See item: 34-33.

FINLAND

See item: 34-19.

FRANCE

34-25 The latest statistics submitted by the French National Immigration Office as regards the migrants who have entered France and found employment through the Office during the first five months of 1953 are as follows:7,574 permanent migrants, 18,201 seasonal. These included 91 permanent, 4,596 seasonal Belgians; 71 Dutch; 361 Germans; 5,752 permanent, 13,605 seasonal Italians; 211 Portuguese; 707 Spaniards; 91 Swiss; 54 displaced persons; and 236 of other nationalities. Of the

total, 3,231 were employed in agriculture as permanent farmers, and 18,053 as seasonal farmers; 384 as miners; 463 as industrial workers; 2,098 as construction workers; 882 as domestics; 516 were employed in other types of permanent employment, and 148 in other types of seasonal employment. Among these migrants, 7,481 came without their families; 93 came with their families, and 745 formed groups who came to join the heads of the families. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, No. 25, April-May-June 1953)

34-26 A report and a resolution concerning migration to the territories of the "Union Française" were adopted in April by the Economic Council of the "Union Française". The first part of the report studies internal migration; the second part the principles to determine a planning of European migration to overseas territories: Africa (except North Africa), Madagascar, Reunion, French Guiana, French Antilles, New Caledonia and Oceania. The report points out that in planning European migration, the differentiation between migration of foremen and skilled workers and migration of agricultural workers must be taken into consideration. The first category of migrants will have to be considered in accordance with the development of a new plan for the professional training of natives; the second category in accordance with the climate of these countries, with the exception of Madagascar and New Caledonia. The planning of agricultural settlements will encounter great difficulties, since, the suitable land being already under cultivation, it will be necessary to transform the tropical soils into fertile land by irrigation and other means. The report concludes that mass immigration will call for further studies, including a search for soil which is suitable and available to the immigrants as well as to the natives; technical and medical selection of migrants;

integration of settlers in keeping with the interests of the inhabitants, e.g., in the frame of common co-operatives; and the creation of community-schools specially for professional training. Thus, it is stated that financing of these settlements cannot be taken over by the immigration countries, but may be secured by long-term loans. (Marchés Coloniaux du Monde, Paris, 9 May 1953)

34-27 The National Immigration Office at Milan has been requested to recruit two hundred Italian specialized workers, particularly adjusters, countersinkers, shapers and drillers, for employment in a French automobile manufacturing plant. (Il Sole, Milan, 16 June 1953)

34-28 Clandestine emigration of Italian workers into France continues, although the Italian authorities have issued warnings against such ventures, and the French authorities have recently taken severe measures to prevent them. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 May 1953)

See also item: 34-8; 34-19; 34-51; 34-52; 34-59.

FRENCH ANTILLES

See item: 34-26.

FRENCH GUIANA

See item: 34-26.

GERMANY

See item: 34-3; 34-14; 34-19; 34-25; 34-34; 34-36; 34-46; 34-51; 34-52; 34-53; 34-59.

GREECE

See item: 34-3; 34-19; 34-53.

GUAM

34-29 It is reported that the surplus of skilled workers in the Palau Islands District has been partially relieved by a movement of workers to Guam. (United Nations Document No. T/1055)

HUNGARY

See item: 34-59;

INDIA

34-30 The Minister for Rehabilitation recently disclosed in the State Assembly that about 49,000 displaced families from East Pakistan have so far been rehabilitated in West Bengal. The Minister added that the State Government has acquired more than 34,000 acres of land for resettling displaced persons, and that the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation had sanctioned Rs.400,000 for the construction of single-roomed houses in Calcutta for needy displaced persons from East Pakistan. (India News, London, 2 May 1953)

34-31 The Minister for Rehabilitation told the Press that nearly all of the one million refugees who migrated to India from West Pakistan after partition had been rehabilitated. 500,000 refugees had been settled on the land, about 200,000 provided with employment through employment exchanges, and loans had been made to 170,000 people. The Government also provided vocational and technical training to about 65,000 people, and about 10,000 families were living on doles. The Minister said that about 30,000 families now remained to be settled, provision for which had been made in the 1953 budget. (India News, London, 6 June 1953)

34-32 The Prime Minister has informed the House of the People that two pilot schemes had been prepared by the Government of Malaya for the settlement of Indian labourers and that in three out of the nine States of Malaya, some progress had already been made. The Minister said that this was the beginning of a Five Year Plan. He pointed out that an area of more than 3,700 acres of cultivated paddy land had been set aside for the scheme, and the settlers would enjoy absolute proprietorship, subject to the condition that the grantee would not sell the land to non-Indians. The Prime Minister added that a considerable part of the cost of settlement would come out of an Indian emigration fund. This fund, which was also for the purpose of repatriation and for providing relief to aged and destitute Indian labourers, will be discontinued and the resources divided between Singapore and Malaya in the proportion of one to thirteen. Replying to a question, the Prime Minister stated that at the present moment, Indians have normal citizenship rights in Malaya, but as the situation develops, they will have to choose full rights there or full rights elsewhere. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 6 May 1953)

See also item: 34-23; 34-37.

INDONESIA

See item: 34-38; 34-39.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND

See item: 34-33.

ITALY

34-33 The Istituto Centrale di Statistica has reported the volume of Italian overseas migration for 1952 as follows: Canada, 19,207; United States, 7,609; Central America, 260; Argentina, 33,334; Bolivia, 11; Brazil, 16,942; Chile, 1,167; Colombia, 96; Peru, 227; Venezuela, 19,683; Uruguay, 2,154; other American countries, 51;

Eritrea, 167; Italian Somaliland, 174; Kenya, 344; other African countries, 908; countries of Asia, 75; Australia, 27,089; other countries of Oceania, 2; and continental countries of the Mediterranean basin, 6,541. The total figure is 136,221. During the same period, 25,697 Italians returned to Italy. Of these, 7,975 came from Argentina, 1,421 from Brazil, 3,831 from Venezuela, 2,466 from the United States, 1,114 from Australia, 444 from Canada, and 281 from Uruguay. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 May 1953)

34-34 Agreements relating to social security and to the exchange of apprentices have been reached by the Governments of Italy and Germany. These agreements guarantee certain benefits to workers of both countries, such as the possibility of combining work completed in both countries for purposes of eligibility for social security; assistance to members of the family remaining in the native land; and the right to unemployment benefits in the case of return to the native land. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 May 1953)

34-35 A draft law concerned with the reform of Italian emigration services recently received the sanction of the Senate; it was presented on 14 October 1952 by the President of the Council and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Labour and Social Security and by the Minister Ad Interim of the Treasury. The law is concerned in part with the creation of a special category of emigration attachés who would study the opportunities for ~~emigration~~ emigration to foreign countries with a view to finding new migration outlets abroad for Italian labour. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 May 1953)

See also item: 34-2; 34-3; 34-4; 34-12; 34-16; 34-17; 34-19; 34-25; 34-27; 34-28; 34-45; 34-52; 34-53; 34-58; 34-59.

JAPAN

See item: 34-8.

KENYA

34-36 During a meeting of white settlers a proposal was made that German peasants without land be brought to Kenya as settlers. This suggestion raised again the whole issue of the white reserve of 12,000 square miles, variously estimated as making up one-third to one-half of the land genuinely worth cultivating or ranching in Kenya. The native African groups see in the proposal to bring in German peasants a policy of keeping the native African smallholders out of the white reserve. However, the proposal to import Germans merely emphasized that the 4,000 whites and their families (a total of about 20,000 persons) already settled there cannot farm all the 12,000 square miles reserved for them. (The New York Times, 21 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33.

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 34-13.

MADAGASCAR

See item: 34-26; 34-39.

MALAYA

34-37 It has been officially announced that a new Malayan immigration law, which came into force on 1 August 1953, will end unrestricted entry of Commonwealth citizens, including Indians, into the country. Under the law only Federal citizens and British subjects born or naturalized in Malaya or who have been continuously resident there for seven out of the last ten years would henceforth have the inalienable right of entry. The Immigration Controller has indicated that others would need either a visitor's pass, an entry visa, or a re-entry permit in order to enter. Under the new law, newcomers not authorized for permanent stay would be liable to

repatriation if they take up employment locally without permission. The Controller warned Indians intending to travel to Malaya to assess their position accurately either from the British agent or the Indian immigration authorities. The ban against unrestricted entry of newcomers would not operate against the wives and children of the present residents. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 27 April 1953)

See also item: 34-32.

MEXICO

See item: 34-56.

NETHERLANDS

34-38 The 50,000 emigrants leaving the Netherlands each year represent about one-half of the annual population increase of the country, according to the Secretary of the Central Emigration Bureau. The annual increase in the Dutch population results both from a natural increase and the return of repatriates from Indonesia. The large majority of those who emigrate are farmers. The official warned that the emigration of so many young, active members of the community each year constituted a serious loss to the country. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 22 May 1953)

34-39 A world-wide review of emigration opportunities for citizens of the Netherlands shows the following picture: openings in New Zealand are shrinking, although some demand exists for skilled metal and construction workers. Only 3,000 Dutch settlers will go to New Zealand this year, as compared with 5,000 in 1952 (total immigration to New Zealand in 1952 was 23,000). Conditions in Australia, according to her Minister at The Hague, have much improved lately as far as Dutch immigration is concerned. Jobs are more plentiful, even for unskilled labour, and there is hardly any unemployment among Dutch settlers now in Australia. Western Australia is considered particularly promising. Chile offers opportunities for 4,000 Dutch immigrants on projects directed,

among other goals, towards the establishment of a hotel industry. Efforts to find new homes for Dutch residents of Indonesia have developed possibilities in Brazil and New Caledonia, while a survey of the New Hebrides produced negative results. The Dutch High Commissioner planned to send a representative to Madagascar in July to explore settlement prospects there. (Nieuwe ~~Rotterdamsch~~ Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 28 May 1953; De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 28 May 1953)

34-40 The Netherlands Government has approached the United States with an urgent request that the annual immigration quota for the Netherlands be set at no lower than 20,000. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 28 May 1953)

See also item: 34-3; 34-7; 34-11; 34-19; 34-25; 34-41; 34-51; 34-52; 34-53.

NEW CALEDONIA

See item: 34-8; 34-26; 34-39.

NEW HEBRIDES

See item: 34-39.

NEW ZEALAND

34-41 New Zealand can expect about 17,000 new settlers in 1953; some 13,000 of them are expected to come from the United Kingdom. Of the overall total, 5,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom and 1,500 from the Netherlands will immigrate under Government-assisted schemes. As many British settlers will come to New Zealand as transportation facilities and accommodations permit. Emphasis is now being placed on the immigration of skilled workers. (News from New Zealand, Washington D C., Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1953)

See also item: 34-39.

NORWAY

34-42 It was announced that the Norwegian Parliament has voted a new appropriation of 100,000 kroner (about $14,050) to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. This is the second contribution from the Norwegian Government. With the two government contributions and the sum given by the Norwegian public, Norway will have donated almost $100,000 to the Fund. (United Nations Press Release REF/35, 7 July 1953)

See also item: 34-13; 34-19.

PAKISTAN

See item: 34-30; 34-31.

PERU

See item: 34-33.

PHILIPPINES

34-43 The Philippine Congress has modified its 1940 immigration law, prescribing severe penalties for those smuggling aliens into the Philippines, hiding or giving shelter to persons who have entered illegally, or aiding a third person to commit the above acts. Penalties are also prescribed for aliens who succeed in entering the country through false or incomplete declarations. A nation-wide screening of aliens has been launched to detect aliens already residing illegally in the Philippines. (Philippines Free Press, Manila, 25 April 1953; Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 April 1953)

POLAND

See item: 34-3; 34-19; 34-53; 34-59.

PORTUGAL

34-44 A Canadian immigration commission sent to Portugal to issue visas for emigrants from this country and her colonies has just concluded its work for 1953. A total of 192 citizens from the metropolis and the Azores will embark for Canada shortly; most of them are farm workers. No additional Canadian visas will be issued this year to Portuguese immigrants. (Diario de Noticias, Lisbon, 9 May 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-25.

REUNION

See item: 34-26.

ROUMANIA

See item: 34-19.

SINGAPORE

See item: 34-32.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

34-45 It has been announced that in compliance with plans made by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association to secure European farmers capable of working for themselves, in order to improve the yield per acre and quality of production among tobacco farmers and ease an acute shortage in African farm labour, the first four Italian farming families are expected to arrive by July 1953. These immigrants, whose passages are being paid by the Government, will probably start their life as mixed-farming employees on a Marandellas estate, graduate to being leaseholders working leased lands, and finally work their own farms. If this scheme is successful, and if the Italians react well to the agricultural and climatic conditions,

it is probable that more emigrants from Southern Europe will be encouraged to settle and farm small holdings in such areas as the Sabi Valley, where the director of the Sabi Experimental Scheme said he wishes also to see British farmers and others settling. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 25 May 1953)

SPAIN

See item: 34-19; 34-25; 34-59.

SWEDEN

See item: 34-19; 34-51.

SWITZERLAND

34-46 Efforts of the Swiss Government to recruit German agricultural workers for temporary work on farms in Eastern Switzerland have been generally unsuccessful. It had been expected that a limited number of refugee farmers from the East Zone of Germany could be brought to Switzerland through the good offices of the Ministry of Labour of West Germany. However, an investigation has revealed that the refugees who registered with the Ministry as engaged in agriculture are former owners of large estates or small farmers with families and therefore unsuitable, either because of the type of work they would be required to perform, or because of their unwillingness to leave their families. (Die Tat, Zurich, 26 May 1953)

34-47 At a press conference a spokesman of the Swiss Government revealed that several hundred refugees who had found shelter in Switzerland emigrated during 1952. On the other hand, the Government, jointly with a private organization, is actively supporting the work of the Swiss Refugee Centre, which cares for new arrivals and those who cannot emigrate because of physical or mental handicaps. The Centre is launching a nation-wide drive

for funds through the sale of special stamps, special wrapping paper and a voluntary levy on postal money orders. (St. Galler Tageblatt, St. Gallen, Switzerland, 10 June 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-25; 34-51; 34-52.

SYRIA

See item: 34-19

TRINIDAD

34-48 A final agreement on a British Caribbean Federation, reached at London in May 1953, included a compromise on migration from overcrowded Barbados to Trinidad. It has been proposed that the Federal Government alone should legislate on such movements, but that unit Governments could legislate on other matters, such as hygiene, which might in fact control migration. It is expected that a period of experiment will be necessary to determine whether this proposal is feasible. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 12 May 1953)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

34-49 For the first four months of 1953, the number of European immigrants totalled 5,573, while there were 3,016 emigrants. During the first four months of 1952, there were 6,495 European immigrants and 4,173 emigrants. Non-European immigrants during the first four months of 1953 totalled 293 as against 46 emigrants. (South Africa Reports, New York, 2 July 1953)

34-50 The head of the South African Railways Commission, which visited the United Kingdom and European countries to find about 200 mechanical engineers, electricians, signal fitters and other trained personnel for the South African railways, said on arrival that his mission had proven successful in all the countries visited and that they were bringing in a good type of man who is keen to settle in South Africa. He added that he hoped to be near the target figure when all contracts are signed. The initial selection from the hundreds of applicants was made by the labour authorities in the countries concerned; this was followed by interviews with members of the Commission. (South Africa Reports, New York, 26 March 1953)

34-51 The Director of Technical Services of the Union Department of Agriculture planned to visit the United Kingdom to arrange for the recruiting of foreign experts and specialists in various branches of agricultural science for which South African universities do not cater. It is hoped that about 300 experts and specialists will be appointed during the next two years. After considering preliminary applications at the Office of the High Commissioner in London, the Director planned to hold discussions with applicants in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, and possibly also Switzerland and France. (South Africa Reports, New York, 21 May 1953)

UNITED KINGDOM

34-52 According to data recently reported by the British Ministry of Labour, the total number of individual work authorizations issued in 1952 to foreign labourers is less than that for 1951 (32,632 as against 36,570). This drop is principally due to the smaller number of foreigners who came to work as domestic servants and as industrial and commercial labourers; 18,960 of the former category arrived in 1952, as against 20,474 in 1951; 5,589 of the latter category arrived in 1952, as against 8,453 in 1951. A slight increase occurred in the number of those employed as helpers in clinics and hospitals and in the number of authorizations granted to nurses. Nationalities represented among the total number of immigrants were: German (7,921); Swiss (4,416); Italian (4,410); French (3,491); Dutch (2,614); and Austrian (2,058); the remaining number was composed of 14 other nationalities. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 July 1953)

See also items: 34-3; 34-5; 34-6; 34-19; 34-22; 34-37; 34-41; 34-45; 34-50; 34-51.

UNITED STATES

34-53 The Congress has adopted a bill to admit for permanent residence up to a maximum of 214,000 refugees, orphans and certain close relatives of United States citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence. The bill provides for the following groups and allocations: 55,000 German expellees; 35,000 escapees living in Western Germany, Berlin and Austria; 10,000 escapees living in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations; 2,000 Polish ex-soldiers; 45,000 Italian

refugees; 15,000 Italians with relatives in the United States; 15,000 Greek refugees; 2,000 Greeks with relatives in the United States; 15,000 Netherlands refugees; 2,000 Dutch with relatives in the United States; 2,000 non-Asiatic refugees from the Far East; 3,000 Asiatic Far East refugees; 2,000 Chinese from Formosa; 2,000 Arab refugees; 4,000 orphans; 5,000 adjustments of refugee status. (Congressional Record, Volume 99, No. 145, Washington, D.C., 31 July 1953)

34-54 The President has signed a bill for the admission to the United States of 500 orphans under 10 years of age adopted by United States citizens or members of the armed forces while abroad. The law requires that the children be lawfully adopted by the United States citizens, be eligible for immigrant visas and meet other requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act. (The New York Times, 30 July 1953)

34-55 A bill has been introduced into the Congress to recodify the United States immigration and naturalization laws to replace the present legislation which was adopted in 1952. The bill is intended to change at least ten of the provisions of the present law, particularly the working of the national origins quota system for the entry of aliens of various nationalities, comprising generally one-sixth of one per cent of the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 and which allows the entry of some 154,000 aliens each year. There are large unused quotas of some countries while other countries find their allotments run out too soon; the new programme would "pool" unused quotas and distribute them among those countries in which demand was in excess of supply. Other provisions of the new bill include: (i) Increasing to 251,000 the number of aliens who can enter the United States each year, including 5,000 orphans certified for proper adoption and abandoned children of American soldiers who fathered them while in foreign service. The total immigration figure of the bill would represent an increase of about 96,000 over present allowances and the new figure would be based on the United States population of 1950 rather than that of 1920. (ii) The handling of

alien entry would be placed in the hands of a single agency that would operate independently. (iii) Adequate appeal and review procedures would be provided and the final power to approve or reject applications for visas would be taken from the consular officers of the State Department. (iv) Contradictory and inequitable standards of justice applied to alien residents of the United States and such severe penalties as, for example, deportation, which may be applied for minor infractions of law, would be remedied. (v) Deportation of aliens for actions occurring up to forty years in the past would be barred under a statute of limitations of ten years. (vi) National security against the entry of aliens who might be subversive or otherwise objectionable would be realized through orderly processes. (vii) Discriminations between native-born and naturalized citizens would be halted. (viii) The many grounds for not only the revocation of citizenship acquired by naturalization but for deprivation of citizenship acquired by birth would be remedied. The sponsors of the bill also indicate that it would wipe out the remaining discriminations in the present law's allowances for entries of immigrants from Asiatic areas. (The New York Times, 4 August 1953)

34-56 According to figures compiled by "The New York Times" from official sources, officers of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in the three Mexican border districts caught 93,883 illegal aliens during May 1953. This represented about a seven per cent increase over the high record of April, when 87,416 were apprehended, and approached twice the total of 50,733 apprehended in May 1952. The total represented a probable aggregate of upwards of 200,000 illegal entries across the thinly patrolled 1,600-mile boundary during the month. The May apprehensions brought the total so far in 1953 to about 386,000 as compared with about 215,500 for the corresponding period in 1952. The five-month 1953 aggregate is comparable to the total for the entire year of 1949. Those caught are too numerous to prosecute under the immigration laws, and therefore

entrants are hauled back across the border in Immigration Service buses; they often cross the border again the same day. Many of those who get through undetected filter back to Mexico after the crops are in; thousands of others, however, spread out all over the United States and stay there. Officials of Imperial County, on the California-Mexico boundary, estimated in May that health, welfare and other social costs of the "wetback" traffic to the County totalled between $200,000 and $500,000 a year. The main causes of the illegal entries are unemployment in Mexico, the disparity in economic standards between Mexico and the United States, and the desire of many Southwestern farmers for cheap labour, who are not penalized for employing the illegal entrants. A possible factor in the recent burgeoning of the illegal traffic is the fact that the Rio Grande has been dry in many places. A probably more important factor, of which there has been increasing evidence in recent months, is organized smuggling and entrepreneurs who will facilitate illegal entries for fees reportedly ranging from $100 to $2,000 and covering assistance ranging from transportation to forged documents. (The New York Times, 14 June 1953)

34-57 A grant of $5,000 has been given to the New York University Post-Graduate Medical School to be applied to a loan fund for assisting immigrant physicians enrolled in the course in comprehensive medicine, preparatory to taking license examinations to practice in the United States. Thirty-six students from fourteen countries are taking the course. (The New York Times, 11 June 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-33; 34-39.

URUGUAY

34-58 From the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, Italian migration to Uruguay has been marked by a small, continuing flow of persons who have been assimilated into the Uruguayan culture, many of whom become Uruguayan citizens, and not by the movement of large numbers

of persons during a short period of time, followed by lapses in migration. From 1945 to early 1953, approximately 20,000 to 25,000 Italians emigrated to Uruguay. (Il Quotidiano, Rome, 3 May 1953)

See also item: 34-33.

VENEZUELA

34-59 The National Agrarian Institute reports that during the period 1 July 1949 to 30 September 1952, a total of 18,197 immigrants entered Venezuela; of these, 3,255 were farmers, 3,267 artisans, 1,669 mechanics and electricians, 1,036 specialized workers, 3,335 of other professions; there were 2,865 women, 1,023 school children and 1,721 children below 7 years of age. In all there were 13,550 men and 4,647 women, of whom 40 per cent found employment in the capital, the rest in the interior regions. The total immigration by nationality is as follows: 567 Czechs; 18 Frenchmen; 948 Germans; 717 Hungarians; 3,862 Italians; 492 Poles; 4,342 Spaniards; 846 Yugoslavs; 1,286 of other nationalities; and 84 stateless persons. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 34-3; 34-19; 34-59.

ZANZIBAR

34-60 The Legislative Council recently adopted a new immigration control measure. Its effect is to amend the existing legislation, in that it will apply to all classes of Africans except those who are natives of the Protectorate. The new measure will allow the Government to control immigration of persons whose presence might be undesirable. (New Commonwealth, London, 25 May 1953)

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This Digest is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. The information items contained in the Digest have been collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

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ADEN

35-1 Most of the unskilled casual workers come mainly from Western Aden Protectorate, Yemen and British Somaliland. A large number are employed in the building trades, in bunkering coal by hand, handling cargo, salt mining, etc. There is no emigrant labour, except a few Yemenites proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers in Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.6)

ARGENTINA

35-2 Official statistics show that immigration is decreasing in Argentina. During the first quinquennial plan, covering 1947 to 1952, 700,000 persons entered Argentina. In 1950, immigration exceeded emigration by 150,000; in 1951 by 128,000; in 1952 by 67,200. During January and February 1953, there were 7,300 more immigrants than emigrants, as compared with 17,350 more during the same period of 1952. The President of Argentina recently declared that 800,000 arrivals were expected during the realization of the second quinquennial plan, which will end in 1957. At the same time, however, it has been made known that immigrants will be chosen on the basis of racial, ideological, moral, professional, spiritual and physical considerations. (Le Courrier, Geneva, 5 August 1953)

35-3 Recently 340 Italians arrives in Argentina under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration to join the heads of their families, already settled in the country. To date arrangements have been made by the Buenos Aires office of ICEM for the transport of 7,685 Italians called for by the heads of their families. (Il Globo, Rome, 23 August 1953)

35-4 In 1952, 34,236 Italians arrives in Argentina under assisted emigration; in the same year 12,649 Italians returned to Italy. Under the second Argentinian five-year plan it is hoped to provide for the emigration to Argentina of 100,000 Italians annually. A training period of a few months will be undergone in Argentina by farmer and workman alike before actual entrance into work. (Corriere della Sera, Milan, 3 September 1953)

See also items: 35-17; 35-39.

AUSTRALIA

35-5 By 31 March 1953 Australia's population had risen to 8,795,778, an increase of 197,170 during the preceding twelve months. The natural increase in population over the year was 122,204, and the net increase from immigration was 74,966. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/31, 12 August 1953)

35-6 The Minister for Immigration has indicated that Australia could absorb 100,000 immigrants annually without any serious interference with her living standards. He stated that this figure could be raised to the extent to which Australia's own capital resources for national development could be supplemented by private and public investment from abroad. The Minister was discussing points raised against expansion of the immigration programme. As to housing, he indicated that Australia had an average of one dwelling unit for every four persons, and thus had one of the best housed populations in the world. As to the concern that Australia would not remain predominantly a British community if it continued to bring in European migrants, he pointed out that the country could go on taking European migrants at the annual average post-war rate for another 15 years and still have a population of more than 90 per cent British origin. (The Times, London, 4 August 1953)

35-7 During a four-day visit to the Netherlands, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Australian Parliament discussed migration problems with officials of the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Affairs. Among the subjects considered was the need for co-operation between Australia and the Netherlands in the economic development of New Guinea. The idea of making New Guinea a centre of Japanese settlement for the absorption of Japan's excess population was rejected. (Het Parool, Amsterdam, 13 August 1953)

35-8 The Minister for Immigration, after returning from Europe and the United States, has stated that the improvement in Australia's economic position not only should increase the country's capacity to absorb new settlers, but should provide added inducements for newcomers. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/30, 5 August 1953)

35-9 Informal discussions have been held regarding the possibilities of moving the sponge fishermen from the Greek island of Kalymnos in the Aegean Sea to Australia for employment as pearl divers on the northwest coast. The inhabitants of Kalymnos have earned their livelihood from sponge fishing, but of late the economic and financial advantages of the sponge trade have been considerably reduced. Australia has always had large and very fine pearl shell beds. The Japanese have always been very skilled at pearl diving and have been able to go to depths of 20 fathoms. An attempt to replace them by Malays failed since the latter were unable to go below 14 fathoms. It is suggested that a group of Kalymnos fishermen emigrate to Australia in order to determine whether they could adjust to the new life and acquire aptitude for pearl diving. Then others could emigrate, and the Australian Government might look for external aid in financing their resettlement. (The Times, London, 14 August 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 15 August 1953)

35-10 Several proposals have been made in Australia that the immigration quota be extended to permit the entry of Greeks made homeless by the earthquakes in the Ionian Islands. One proposal was that 300 orphaned and homeless Greek children be sent out and placed in the homes of Australian-Greek families which had agreed to care for them. The Minister for Immigration has indicated that he would examine the proposals sympathetically and would confer with the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs regarding them. (Australian News Summary, No. 53/156, 17 August 1953)

See also items: 35-39; 35-51.

AUSTRIA

See item: 35-69.

BAHAMAS

35-11 It is reported that in 1952, 189 Jamaicans went to the Bahamas and Turks Islands for employment as artisans. (United Nations Document A/2413)

35-12 The following numbers of migrant agricultural workers from the Bahamas were sent to the United States in the respective years: 1950, 3,000; 1951, 3,500; 1952, 3,500. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

BASUTOLAND

35-13 It is reported that in 1952, 63,732 passes were issued to Basutos leaving the territory for employment in the Union of South Africa. This included 34,353 miners and 4,771 agricultural workers. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.6)

BECHUANALAND

35-14 It is reported that in 1952, 24,000 emigrants left Bechuanaland for the Union of South Africa. The largest number worked in the mines and the average length of absence was 9 months. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.6)

BELGIAN CONGO

See item: 35-65.

BELGIUM

35-15 A new law provides for the elimination or reduction of the residence tax for citizens of countries in which Belgian citizens receive reciprocal treatment. (Moniteur belge, No. 192, 11 July 1953)

See also items: 35-31; 35-39.

BRAZIL

35-16 The problem of food supply in South American countries, becoming constantly worse with the rapid increase of population, is the chief preoccupation today of the governments of these countries. This is true of Brazil, the hinterlands of which (7.4 million square kilometres) are sparsely populated and, from the economic point of view, not integrated; however, the economic integration and colonization of this land require manpower and capital investments which Brazil, in its present financial situation, can hardly afford. The country has therefore to limit its efforts to the intensification of existing agricultural procedures. One of the important methods of achieving this is through the immigration of agricultural workers and settlers. In this connexion, the government, because of the failure in the early post-war years of so-called "directed immigration",

intends to adopt a new policy. Since the soil around big cities such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in particular, is not being cultivated, the government intends to create a "green belt" - a broad zone of small farms which would supply the cities with fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry. This plan may be considered revolutionary in South America, since it constitutes a radical departure from previous settlement methods, by which newcomers, considered only as pioneers, were expected to transform forests and grasslands into fruitful land. In deciding upon this new trend, the Brazilian government has drawn upon its experience with useful enterprises such as the Dutch colony, "Holambra", in the state of S.o Paulo. In connexion with the envisaged colonization, the National Immigration Settlement Plan looks forward to the utilization of 2,160 Brazilian, 2,100 German, 1,880 Italian, 860 Greek, and 300 Dutch families to work in the raising of fruit and vegetables and in the production of exportable goods. (Die Tat, Zurich, 10 July 1953; Esteri, Rome, 31 August 1953)

See item 33-17.

35-17 The number of Japanese entering Brazil has increased during recent months. One group of immigrants numbered 187; they included 127 who were Government-sponsored emigrants, while 60 had been nominated by their relatives already settled in Argentina and Brazil. Another group, numbering 235 persons, was settled in a small town about 180 miles south of Salvador, Bahia. (The Mainichi, Tokyo, 9 June 1953; New York Times, 11 August 1953)

35-18 In accordance with the 1952 emigration accord between Brazil and the Netherlands, the President of Brazil has authorized the expenditure of 1.5 million cruzeiros for the financing of Dutch immigration into his country. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 12 August 1953)

35 19 A draft bill has been submitted to the Federal Chamber of Deputies to allow Italian immigrants settled on Brazilian territory to be naturalized after one year of residence. This proposal was submitted in view of the importance of Italian immigrants to the economic and cultural life of Brazil. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, No. 11, August-September 1953)

35-20 There has arrived in Brazil an initial contingent of 50 Italian building workers who, together with 252 compatriots, successfully completed in Italy, under the Corcovado Plan, a course of preparation for conditions of life and work in Brazil. The course was given in Cattolica, on the Adriatic coast, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Governments of Italy and of Brazil. Under the guidance of teachers from both countries, the candidates learned to adapt their technical knowledge to the particular conditions found in Brazil and took courses in the Portuguese language and Brazilian civics. The expenses of this "emigration school" are borne by ICEM and by the two Governments concerned. The International Labour Office also sent a specialist to collaborate in the organization of the courses. After the training period 302 candidates were granted visas; 380 members of their families will join them later on in the country. This venture is an initial experiment which will serve as a model for ICEM in the organization, in Italy and other European countries of surplus population, of new training courses for emigrants. (Esteri, Rome, 31 August 1953)

35-21 The remarkable development of Londrina, an "immigrants' town" in Paraná, is to be noted; the town was founded twenty years ago in the wilderness by the London Colonisation Society, "Paraná Plantation". Two years ago the town had 6,000 houses and 50,000 inhabitants; today it has 900 business enterprises, 500 industrial enterprises, and 15 banks. The settlers are self-sufficient, some of them even extremely wealthy. The existence of Londrina has caused the creation of many other towns in the area, which have grown out

of the jungle. There are agricultural districts which in 1940 did not exist but in which hundreds of thousands of persons live today. In the "new zone" 120,000,000 coffee trees are cultivated; the settlers, who are of thirty different nationalities, raise corn, rice, beans and cotton as well. Further south is the settlement of Guarapuava, created by Caritas Internationalis with the assistance of Aide Suisse à l'Europe, for the establishment of 100,000 Swabians from the Danube; at present there are 2,520 immigrants in 5 villages. Each of them has at his disposal from 20 to 65 hectares of land, depending upon the size of his family; settlers who are not farmers have been allotted one hectare each. The settlement is progressing well. In view of the fact that Aide Suisse à l'Europe no longer participates in this venture, it is expected that its help will be replaced by assistance from Brazilian sources, without which the settlers could not continue their work. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 16 September 1953) See item 33-24.

See also item: 35-39.

BRITISH HONDURAS

35-22 It is reported that on 31 December 1952, there were 95 British Honduran workers in the United States under the recruiting programme being operated for the British West Indies. Remittance of compulsory savings from 1 July 1951 to 31 December 1952 amounted to $28,553 (U.S.). (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

BRITISH SOMALILAND

See item: 35-1.

CANADA

35-23 Total immigration to Canada for the seven months' period ending 31 July 1953 totalled 98,033, as compared with 114,744 for the same period of 1952. The immigrants consisted of 41,008 adult males, 31,197 adult females and 25,828 children under the age of 18. Fifty-three thousand three hundred and five were gainfully occupied, while 44,728 (mainly dependent wives and children) were not gainfully occupied. The greater part of the immigrants went to Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. During the month of July 1953, 19,697 immigrants entered the country, as compared with 16,687 for the same month of 1952. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Immigration Branch, Statistical Unit, Canada, Statements for the Seven Months ended 31 July 1953 and Statements for the Month of July 1953)

35-24 During June 1953, 4,355 persons left West European ports for Canada under Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration auspices, bringing that country to a tie with Australia as the second largest outlet for Europe's surplus population. (ICEM Press Release No. 35, 22 July 1953)

35-25 It is expected that 35,000 Germans will emigrate to Canada in 1953; entrance will be granted only to those in possession of approved work contracts. There is a demand chilefly for agricultural, forestry, and domestic workers and hospital personnel. Opportunities for professionals are rare, especially as regards the legal profession. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

See also items: 35-39; 35-51.

CHILE

35-26 In 1952 a Chilean-Italian company for colonization was established, and a similar company has just been set up for German migrants. The Sociedad Chileno-Alemana de Colonización has been founded with the help of the semi-governmental Corporación de Fomento de la Producción,

the German Federal Government at Bonn, and private capitalists, with a capital of 40,000,000 pesos (equivalent to $363,630). The new company will give German farmers an opportunity to emigrate to Chile to work in the sugar beet fields. Up to now Chile has spent from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 on the importation of sugar beets, and it is planned over five years to meet the demand for sugar through promotion of domestic sugar beet cultivation. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zürich, 15 July 1953)

CHINA

See items: 35-49; 35-55.

COLOMBIA

35-27 With a territory comprising more than one million square kilometres, and with a population of about 12 million, Colombia faces the problem of colonization and immigration. A new impetus has been given to migration by the creation of an Institute for Colonization and Immigration, which has a capital of 100 million pesos (US $40 million), of which 8 million pesos (US $3,200,000) are available for immediate use. The plan as elaborated by the Consejo de Planificación has three purposes: (i) to alleviate the plight of displaced persons who are concentrated in the cities and urban centres; (ii) to provide the country with skilled manpower for industry and agriculture; and (iii) to diversify the nature of the primary products which are manufactured for export. The colonization of large tracts of land will solve broad social problems and raise the standards of living of the rural population. The Government will, under this plan, give assistance to groups of settlers who arrive under an integrated plan of colonization. Another consideration is that the colonization measures will be applied to selected sites which are readily accessible

to transportation and to sources of supply. Colonization and immigration experts will help the Consejo de Planificación to determine the most valuable regions for undertaking such a project. (Diário oficial, 30 July 1953; Information of the United Nations; Diário de Colombia, Bogotà, 21 August 1953)

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

35-28 It is reported that in 1952, 1,994 workers emigrated from the Comoro Archipelago to Madagascar and Zanzibar, where they were employed as manual workers, domestic servants and business employees. In the same year 56 workers immigrated from Madagascar. (United Nations Document A/2410)

CYPRUS

35-29 It is reported that in 1951, 34,752 persons (of whom 13,915 were residents) departed from Cyprus, while in 1952, the number was 38,759 (of whom 12,720 were residents). In 1951, 30,944 persons (of whom 8,030 were residents), and in 1952 36,380 persons (of whom 9,027 were residents) arrived. This represented an excess of departures over arrivals of 3,808 in 1951 and 2,379 in 1952, as compared with 2,847 in 1950. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 35-39.

EGYPT

35-30 Decree No. 44 of 1946 relating to conditions of employment for foreign workers had been amended. (Journal Official du Gouvernment égyptien, Nos. 48 bis-49, 15 and 18 June 1953)

FRANCE

35-31 The number of foreign workers who entered France in 1952 totalled 32,669 permanent and 33,784 seasonal labourers. The number of permanent workers included 27,818 Italians, 1,646 Spaniards, 1,169 Germans, 472 Portuguese, 280 Belgians, 272 Swiss, 204 Dutch, and 2 Moroccans, 652 of other nationalities, and 154 displaced persons. The number of seasonal workers included 18,290 Italians and 15,494 Belgians. Of the permanent workers, 11,388 were engaged in agriculture, 10,892 in building, 3,369 in metallurgy, 1,870 in service and domestic work, 1,647 in coal mining, 1,755 in other mining activities, and 1,748 in other occupations; of the seasonal workers, 30,595 were engaged in agriculture and 3,191 in other occupations. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

35-32 Three councillors of the French Union have submitted to the National Assembly a bill for the creation of a central emigration committee which, inter alia, should organize European emigration to French overseas territories. In view of the existing demographic situation in French territories in Africa, the economic integration of Africa is not possible without an intensive mechanization, machines having to replace missing manpower. This mechanization, which should take place in agriculture, mining and industry, necessitates the immigration of European specialists. In this respect the positive results of the immigration of 350 skilled Italian workers employed in the construction of the dam in Edea in Cameroon are significant. The proposed central emigration committee would allow for the building-up of a programme whereby the risks taken by European emigrants in settling abroad might be eliminated and at the same time the rights of the native population might be safeguarded. (Saarbrücker Zeitung, Saar, 30 July 1953) See item 34-26.

See also item: 35-39.

FRENCH CAMEROON

See item: 35-32.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

35-33 It is reported that in 1952, 13 miners and 70 plantation workers emigrated from French Equatorial Africa to Tchad; during the same period 442 woodcutters emigrated to Nigeria. In the same year 100 miners and 370 plantation workers immigrated from Tchad and 442 woodcutters from Nigeria. (United Nations Document A/2410)

FRENCH SOMALILAND

35-34 It is reported that in 1952, 1,294 immigrant workers entered French Somaliland; this compared with 803 in 1951. During the same period 11,688 temporary immigrants entered the territory as compared with 6,550 in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2410)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

35-35 It is reported that in 1951 immigration to French West Africa totalled 3,528 (2,290 French, 346 Africans, 504 Asians, 388 others); this compared with 3,316 in 1950 (3,223 French, 255 Africans, 490 Asians, 348 others). As regards migration of workers, 102,695 workers emigrated in 1952, while 111,763 workers entered the territory. (United Nations Document A/2410)

GERMANY

See items: 35-16; 35-25; 35-26; 35-31; 35-69.

GOLD COAST

35-36 It is reported that migrant labourers come from neighbouring territories to work on the farms and in the mines. Availability of labour is affected by the farming seasons owing to the migrants returning to their own country for planting and harvesting. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

GREECE

See items: 35-9; 35-10; 35-16; 35-72.

HONG KONG

See item: 35-60.

INDIA

See items: 35-38; 35-49; 35-59.

INDOCHINA

See item: 35-55.

ISRAEL

35-37 Many healthy persons under 35 years of age are reported to have been prevented from immigrating to Israel because there was no guarantee that their aged or infirm relatives would be allowed to accompany them. It is indicated also that there are many Jews who wish to emigrate from North Africa and the Middle Eastern countries but who are prevented from coming to Israel by the selective principle of immigration presently in effect. (The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 3 July 1953)

35-38 Immigrants of the Cochin (southern India) have protested against the suspension of immigration from their province of relatives of Israeli settlers who have contracted filariasis. It is claimed that they had been invited to emigrate to Israel, and now, after selling their possessions and preparing to emigrate, the government has banned their entry. (The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 9 July 1953)

ITALY

35-39 The acticle entitled "Italy: A Population Paradox" indicates that for many years the Italian people have been on the move in hopes of improving their lot. Southern Italians have moved north, and streams of emigrants have gone overseas and overland into neighbouring countries. Seasonal migratory workers go mainly to Switzerland. Many who go abroad to seek their fortunes return to spend their declining years at home. Since 1876, 18.8 million people have left Italy for other lands; emigration hit its peak in the first decade of the 20th century, and during the first World War it fell off, but resumed afterwards, although not at previous levels. Since 1946, from 120,000 to 130,000 have emigrated each year, mainly to Argentina, the United States, Venezuela, Canada, Australia and Brazil. During the same period Italy has negotiated emigration treaties with France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Holland and Argentina. Results have been disappointing to the Italian Government; mass migratory movements have proven to be less successful than the movement based on individuals leaving their homeland to join relatives and friends who have gone before them. The article points out that with Italy approaching the end of a long period of population growth, emigration could play quite a different role than it has in the past. Now that the birth rate has steadily declined for two generations and population stabilization is in prospect, the rate of population growth would be further reduced if emigration could be increased. (Population Bulletin, Washington, September 1953)

35-40 About two years ago, Italian official sources stated that Italian emigration must be raised to 500,000 persons annually; however, Italy is still far from achieving this goal. According to the latest statistics, the number of Italian emigrants in the first quarter of 1953 (not counting transit movements) amounted to 172,339, while there was a return movement of 132,417 persons. (National-Zeitung. Basle, 3 August 1953)

35-41 Three experts on labour recruitment (two appointed by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, one by the International Labour Office) are assisting the Italian Government in its migration programme. They will train Italian officials in recruitment techniques for overseas migration and methods for setting up streamlined procedures for the pre-selection and presentation of migration candidates to the selection missions of immigration countries operating in Italy. (ICEM Press Release No. 32, 24 June 1953)

See also items: 35-3; 35-4; 35-16; 35-19; 35-20; 35-26; 35-31; 35-32; 35-61; 35-63.

JAMAICA

35-42 It is reported that in 1952, 2,601 Jamaicans were sent to the United States for agricultural employment; this number compared with 1,371 in 1950 and 3,691 in 1951. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-one such farm workers were repatriated from the United States in 1952. (United Nations Document A/2413)

See also item: 35-11

JAPAN

See items: 35-7; 35-9; 35-17.

KENYA

35-43 Workers skilled in the assembling and repairing of locomotives are needed in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Candidates must be between 23 and 35 years of age, preferably unmarried, and have fulfilled an apprenticeship of five years or more as locomotive workers; candidates possessing a limited knowledge of English are also acceptable, provided they are willing to learn. (Italian nel Mondo, Rome, 10 August 1953)

LEEWARD ISLANDS

35-44 It is reported that in Antigua, 114 workers, and in St. Kitts, 106 workers, were recruited for farm employment in the United States. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

LUXEMBOURG

35-45 A new law provides for the elimination or reduction of the residence tax for citizens of countries in which Luxembourg citizens receive reciprocal treatment. (Mémorial du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, No. 44, 24 July 1953)

See also item: 35-39.

MADAGASCAR

35-46 It is reported that only a negligible number of workers migrate from the territory of Madagascar. Between 1949 and 1951 a total of 612 European specialists arrived in the territory and in 1952 the number was about 175. Migration of foreign workers in 1952 apart from Europeans was as follows: Asiatics entering, 75, departing, 238; Non-Asiatics entering, 96, leaving, 312. (United Nations Document A/2410)

See also items: 35-1; 35-28.

MALAYA

See item: 35-9.

MALTA

35-47 Until the beginning of 1952, the departure of migrants from Malta offset the natural population increase. The population during 1949 and 1951 remained constant at 312,000, but at the end of the year 1952 had risen to 316,619 and at the end of March 1953 had reached 317,476. The Department of Emigration reports that 951 persons migrated during the first quarter of 1953 but 281 returned, reducing the total of emigration to 670. During the same period the population figure rose by 1,154. Since 1950, when the migration drive was at its peak with 8,503 departures, the number of emigrants has steadily decreased and in 1952 had dropped to 5,534, with indications that it would be smaller in 1953. The United Kingdom has made available £200,000 to help the Government of Malta meet the migration problem, but this sum is considered insufficient. It is pointed out that the migration movement has suffered a setback owing to measures taken by immigration countries and to the problem of finding accommodations and employment for newcomers. (New Commonwealth, 6 July 1953)

35-48 The Minister of Emigration and Labour in the Maltese Cabinet is reported to favour a ten-year emigration plan for the resettlement overseas of 100,000 Maltese. If the United Kingdom should become a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the Committee would be in a position to make its services, including transport, available for the proposed migration scheme. In the present circumstances, the Committee can only move Maltese emigrants on a reimbursement basis if a request for its services is received from a member country. (The Times, London, 11 August 1953)

MAURITIUS

35-49 It is reported that in 1951 there was the following excess of arrivals over departures from Mauritius: 2,013 of the general population (including Chinese) and 1,360 Indians. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

MEXICO

See item: 35-70.

MOROCCO

35-50 It is reported that in 1951 there were 12,100 French and 5,400 alien permanent immigrants to Morocco; in the same period there were 800 Moroccans, 3,400 French and 1,200 permanent emigrants from the territory. As regards the migration of workers, there were 55 emigrant and 8,021 immigrant workers in 1950; 1,376 emigrant and 9,019 immigrant workers in 1951, and 51 emigrant and 8,416 immigrant workers in 1952. The immigrant workers are mainly skilled workers. (United Nations Document A/2410/Add.1)

See also item: 35-31.

NETHERLANDS

35-51 The number of emigrants from the Netherlands during the second half of 1952 was approximately 8,400 less than during the first half of the year. Departures for Australia declined from 7,700 to 3,600; for Canada from 15,000 to 12,000; for New Zealand from 2,700 to 1,300. The emigration to the United States and South Africa was unchanged. Canada will permit the immigration of 25,000 to 30,000 settlers from the Netherlands in 1954; half of the prospective immigrants are to be relatives of earlier arrivals and farmers. It is also reported that

the High Commissioner for Emigration has announced that the Netherlands Government is planning the emigration of 60,000 Dutch subjects annually. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 28 July 1953; New York Herald Tribune (Paris Edition), 28 July 1953)

35-52 A group of Amsterdam citizens has set up a Foundation for Aid to Emigrants (Stichting Emigranten-Centrus voor particuliere bijstand aan emigranten) which will establish "emigration centres" to render aid to Dutch emigrants. Legal, medical, business and other specialists are members of the group and will give their services free of charge. The Foundation publishes a fortnightly bulletin. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 22 August 1953)

35-53 Effective 1 September 1953, Dutch emigrants were permitted to take foreign exchange with them in the following amounts: Fl. 1,500 for single persons, Fl. 1,000 for each dependent. This represents a substantial increase over previous allocations for dependents. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 3 September 1953)

35-54 Vocational training courses for prospective Dutch emigrants provide a training period of from four to nine months. The instruction includes learning trades for which there is a demand in the countries of prospective immigration. During the training period the candidate receives a special weekly indemnity of from 23 to 36 florins. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 September 1953)

See also items: 35-7; 35-16; 35-18; 35-31; 35-39.

NEW GUINEA

See items: 35-7; 35-58.

NEW HEBRIDES

35-55 It is reported that 23 indigenous inhabitants and 128 Asians emigrated from the Condominium of the New Hebrides in 1952 as compared

with 29 indigenous inhabitants and 40 Asians in 1951. In 1952, 12 Indo-Chinese, 2 Chinese, 27 Europeans, 188 Oceanians and 27 Melanesians immigrated as compared with 32 Asians, 33 Europeans, 68 Oceanians, 30 Polynesians and 18 Melanesians in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.5)

NEW ZEALAND

See item: 35-51.

NIGERIA

See item: 35-33.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

See item: 35-57.

NORWAY

35-56 Norwegian emigration to foreign countries set a post-war record in 1952 with nearly one out of every thousand Norwegians settling abroad. Of the emigrants 1,535 were men and 1,423 were women. (The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, 27 July 1953)

NYASALAND

35-57 It is reported that 95,000 migrant workers from Nyasaland were employed in 1952 in Southern Rhodesia; in the same year 42,000 were employed in the Union of South Africa and 5,000 in Northern Rhodesia. Of the South African quota of 7,000 migrants from Nyasaland in 1952, 6,501 were recruited, while of the 8,000 quota for Southern Rhodesia, 4,654 were recruited. (United Nations Document A/2413)

PAPUA

35-58 It is reported that there were 2,564 workers from the Trust Territory of New Guinea employed in Papua as of 30 June 1952; this compared with 2,077 workers in 1951. 903 workers from Papua were employed in New Guinea as compared with 382 in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2407)

POLAND

See item: 35-69.

PORTUGAL

See item: 35-31.

RUANDA-URUNDI

See item: 35-65.

SAUDI ARABIA

See item: 35-1.

SINGAPORE

35-59 In accordance with the provisions of the new immigration laws, no immigrants will be allowed into the Colony as residents unless it can be established that their presence is "essential for Singapore's well being". British subjects with a seven-years' residence qualification who leave the colony are entitled to a re-entry permit, valid for three years. However, British subjects seeking entry to Singapore for the purpose of obtaining employment must obtain special permission,

unless they already have a definite offer of a job which carries a monthly salary in excess of $8500 - a sum which includes housing and maintenance allowances; the minimum work contract must be of two years' duration. A number of Indian political leaders have objected to the policy, since they hold that the immigration laws discriminate against their country. (Commonwealth, London, 3 August 1953)

35-60 It is reported that the lack of skilled local workmen is a hampering factor in the industrial development of Singapore. While normally the immigration of alien workmen is not encouraged, during 1952 permission was given for skilled textile machinists and a number of masons and carpenters from Hong Kong to come to Singapore. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.2)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

35-61 The Government is experimenting with a programme of having the white man regularly till the soil instead of having it done for him by negroes. A group of 500 Italian peasants, of whom the first four families have arrived, is being recruited; they will take up 100-acre small-holdings and must cultivate them. Back of the programme is the one great block of empty land in Africa reserved for Europeans. The immigrants are provided with houses already furnished and the necessary outbuildings and are supplied with electricity; four acres of each farm are supplied with spray irrigation, and a one-ton truck is provided for four farms. Passage money has been paid by the Southern Rhodesian Government. It is considered a pilot project, and if it is successful, plans will be made for the immigration of Europeans willing to work the land themselves and populate the white land reserves. (The New York Times, 31 July 1953)

See also item: 35-57.

SPAIN

See item: 35-31.

SUDAN

See item: 35-65.

SWAZILAND

35-62 It is reported that 10,960 migrants were employed in the following occupations in 1950: 8,260 in mines; 600 in agriculture and mining; 2,100 in industry and domestic service. In 1951 approximately 6,000 to 9,000 Swazis were working in mines and 2,000 in agriculture and mining in South Africa; in 1952, 6,000 to 7,000 were employed in mines. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.3)

SWEDEN

See item: 35-39.

SWITZERLAND

35-63 The number of Italian seasonal workers who found employment in Switzerland in 1952 was 144,652; in 1951, 128,268; and in 1950, 88,369. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

See also items: 35-31; 35-39.

TANGANYIKA

See items: 35-43; 35-65.

TCHAD

See item: 35-33.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

35-64 It is reported that in 1952, 168 agricultural labourers were recruited for employment in the United States; this compared with 100 such workers in 1951. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

UGANDA

35-65 It is reported that in 1952 immigrants from the following countries entered Uganda: 68,952 from Ruanda-Urundi (49,538 returned); 16,048 from Tanganyika (15,451 returned); 2,832 from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1,553 returned); 6,919 from the Belgian Congo (6,085 returned). The average length of absence of the migrants was from 2 or 3 months to 9 months. (United Nations Document A/2413)

35-66 The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has presented to the Government certain comments with respect to the immigration regulations and the way in which they are administered. Reference was made particularly to the fact that temporary employment permits for immigrants are presently limited by the regulations to four-year periods, and that they cannot be renewed or extended, mainly because the immigrants would qualify for permanent resident status. The Chamber of Commerce has requested the Immigration Department to arrange for renewing or extending temporary employment permits without necessarily conferring permanent resident status on the permit holders. (Commonwealth, London, 3 August 1953)

See also item: 35-43.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

35-67 The Governor of the Reserve Bank, in commenting upon the criticism that the Union of South Africa's immigration policy is too restrictive, stated that an open-door policy would not provide an early solution to the shortage of skilled labour in the country, since there is a shortage among potential immigrants of skilled workers and professional tradesmen, which the Union requires. He advocated the introduction of training schemes for native workers so that they could be employed as semi-skilled and skilled workers and thereby ease the labour shortage problem. (New Commonwealth, 6 July 1953)

35-68 The Minister of the Interior told the Assembly that circumstances in South Africa were such that large-scale immigration was unsuitable. The Minister added that industry had been invited to co-operate in a scheme to bring in immigrants who could be guaranteed employment, but it was not prepared to accept this responsibility. (South Africa Reports, New York, 24 September 1953)

See also items: 35-13; 35-14; 35-51; 35-57; 35-62.

UNITED KINGDOM

35-69 There are 136,000 Poles in England; of these about 100,000 were members of the Polish armed forces who migrated just at the end of the Second World War; the remainder migrated between 1947 and 1950, having been recruited from camps in Germany and Austria to work as voluntary labourers in British industry. About one-third (35,000) of the total number live in London. Many former professionals and officials have been obliged to work at something very different from their work in Poland; there are exceptions to this rule: some physicians and dentists have taken examinations in England and set up

practices which are not limited to members of their own national group. The Ministry of Education has made it possible for Polish children residing in England to be educated in British life and customs; orphanages and primary and secondary schools, with a majority of Polish teachers, prepare students for English examinations. (L'Osservatore Romano, Rome, 25 July 1953)

See also items: 35-39; 35-47; 35-48; 35-59.

UNITED STATES

35-70 The Department of Labor has reported that, in 1952, 197,000 Mexican agricultural labourers entered the United States; in the same period 91,000 persons who had entered the United States illegally were sent back to Mexico. The Mexican Government has announced that four receiving centres are soon to be opened for agricultural workers who seek employment in the United States; these centres will be located in Guadalajara, Durango, Chihuahua and Irapuato. The number of Mexican agricultural workers in the United States in 1953 will be about 250,000. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 July 1953)

35-71 The new law pertaining to extra-quota immigration requires each person applying for admission under this law to possess a personal and individual guarantee concerning his future occupation in the United States; this requirement replaces the group guarantee formerly furnished for refugees by voluntary organizations. (Il Sole, Milan, 21 August 1953)

35-72 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has been exploring the possibilities of accelerating, under the new law regulating the admission of immigrants beyond the normal entry quotas, the admission of 15,000 Greek victims of the recent earthquake in the Ionian Islands. (Le Genevois, Geneva, 29 August 1953; Il Mattino, Naples, 29 August 1953; Il Quotidiano, Rome, 29 August 1953)

35-73 The Department of Education of the State of Illinois has issued notice that graduates of European universities may take examinations to practice medicine in Illinois after serving a year's interneship in an approved Illinois hospital. They must present complete documentation on their medical studies and antecedents, as well as a declaration of their intention to become American citizens. The examinations are given four times a year, in Chicago, and include written tests in the English language. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 July 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 8 August 1953)

See item 34-57.

35-74 Werner Richter, in a communication from New York City, opposes the theory contained in a study by Donald Petersen Kent, "The Refugee Intellectual" (Colombia University Press), according to which the integration of European intellectuals into the American community should be considered a happy experiment. Kent based his study upon 721 cases of intellectuals who emigrated from Europe when it was under Hitler's regime and who constitute about one-tenth of the total number. Kent considers about two-thirds of the total as successful; however, he could not send his questionnaires to those whose addresses were unknown, since they had disappeared when they failed to succeed. Richter underlines the existence of many cases of unhappy situations and failures and stresses the fact that America could have derived much greater advantage from this immigration than it did in fact. This was probably due to the absence of a control of the large numbers of newcomers and of a means for comparing, evaluating and utilizing their qualifications. The consequence has been a return movement of many of the refugee intellectuals to Europe, a movement completely out of proportion with what was envisaged as possible a few years ago. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt, 19 August 1953)

See also items: 35-8; 35-12; 35-22; 35-39; 35-42; 35-44; 35-51; 35-64; 35-75.

VENEZUELA

See item: 35-39.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

35-75 It is reported that workers were recruited under Government supervision for agricultural employment in the United States as follows: Dominica, 103; Grenada, 150; St. Lucia, 126; St. Vincent, 126. (United Nations Document A/2413/Add.7)

YEMEN

See item: 35-1.

ZANZIBAR

See item: 35-28.

UNITED NATIONS

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ARGENTINA

See items: 36-14; 36-25.

AUSTRALIA

36-1 More than 200,000 refugees have formed an international organization in Australia, known as the United Council of Migrants, to protect the rights of stateless migrants. The persons the Council represents are stateless and are without national diplomatic or consular bodies to represent them; it is thought to be the only organization of its type in the world. The Minister of Immigration authorized its formation. By acting as a link with the Australian Government, the Council will serve as a contact between the Government, social groups, other Australian representative bodies and the migrants; this will tend to facilitate their integration into the Australian community, work towards eliminating misunderstandings and help those who are stateless to achieve full Australian citizenship. (Long Island Press, Jamaica, New York, 10 December 1953)

36-2 Under its resettlement programme for 1954, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced that 20,000 Europeans out of the year's target of 117,600 will go to Australia. Some 12,500 will come from Germany, with the Netherlands, Austria, Italy and Trieste making up the remainder. Australia is among the leaders in ICEM's list of immigration countries, having received 85,800 of the 146,000 moved under the Committee's auspices since it started operations in February 1952. (ICEM Press Release No. 58, 9 November 1953)

36-3 Two shipping companies - one French and the other Italian - have chartered two passenger liners for service between Northern Europe and Australia to be used primarily for Government-sponsored migrants; passengers paying full unsubsidized fares will, however, be accepted if accommodation is available. The ships will sail from Bremerhaven and make calls at Piraeus and Fremantle on their outward voyages. (The Times, London, 22 September 1953)

36-4 The Minister for Immigration has announced that 3,000 additional British migrants would be brought to Australia in 1953-1954 under a revised federal government nomination scheme. He stated that planning had been proceeding on the basis of an intake of 90,000 migrants for 1953-1954; the 3,000 migrants proposed would be in addition to the normal intake of British migrants, who amounted to about half the total of all immigrants admitted. The proposal permits an increase in the number of British immigrants that would be brought about by admitting this number without their first having to find nominators in Australia; the 3,000 would include men, women and children, and they would be housed in hostels initially. The Minister learned while in the United Kingdom that numbers of desirable immigrants have been unable to take advantage of the assisted passage scheme because of lack of nominators in Australia. He added that more children could now be brought to Australia and it had been decided to examine the facilities for child migration. The number of 90,000 migrants would be reviewed early in 1954 in the light of the economic absorptive capacity of the country. (The Times, London, 6 October 1953; Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/40, 14 October 1953)

36-5 A report produced for the Home Office by Mr. John Moss and entitled "Child Migration to Australia" reviews the conditions in the Australian homes which have been receiving children emigrating from the United Kingdom. The author expresses the hope that the report will give an impetus to this kind of emigration, since he believes that many children in children's homes in the United Kingdom have better prospects in Australia if carefully selected and of suitable age. Since the end of World War II, some 2,000 children have emigrated under a scheme designed primarily for the emigration of children who have been deprived of normal home life, although sometimes children have been accepted by voluntary organizations for emigration from their own homes because of some parental difficulty. The author indicates that Australian authorities consider that about five years of age is a suitable minimum

age for emigration and that no child over twelve years should move. He was also impressed by the thoroughness with which the interests of child migrants are safeguarded and by the standards of care he found in operation. (The Times, London, 6 October 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 6 October 1953)

See also items: 36-14; 36-25; 36-33; 36-39; 36-40; 36-41.

AUSTRIA

36-6 Latest statistics indicate that 286,460 refugees are still living in Austria. Immediately after the end of World War II there were approximately 1,700,000 refugees in the country; about one million have left Austria over the past eight years, and some 300,000, most of whom were German-speaking natives of the countries which formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, have acquired Austrian citizenship. The refugees still remaining in the country constitute more than four per cent of the Austrian population. (Austrian Information, Vol. VI, No. 18, 17 October 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-14; 36-24; 36-46.

BELGIUM

36-7 Because of recent mining disasters involving Italian workers in Belgium, the Italian Government is suspending the recruitment of Italian miners unless a guarantee of their safety is given. (Corriere della Sera, Milan, 29 October 1953)

See also items: 36-22; 36-41; 36-44.

BRAZIL

36-8 Immigrants are continuing to arrive in Brazil in large numbers, coming particularly from Portugal, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece and Japan; in 1952 the country absorbed 85,000 immigrants and could accommodate a larger influx if means could be found for financing

their transplantation. Immigrants possessing special skills or some capital are most likely to succeed; unskilled labourers find life difficult, and of the 6,000 Italian agricultural workers entering the country in 1952, about 1,500 returned, being discouraged by low wages, high living costs, and the hottest Brazilian summer in thirty-four years. At present the largest flow of immigrants is coming from Portugal, which is favoured because of its historical and linguistic relationship. Among the smaller immigrant groups, the most successful are probably the Dutch and Japanese, who operate co-operative farms. Many of the new Japanese immigrants are being installed in remote regions where increased food production is needed but where Brazilians are reluctant to settle. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 10 November 1953)

36-9 In a preface to a new publication relating to the problems of emigration, the Italian Under-Secretary of State points out that during 1952, about 20,000 Italians emigrated to Brazil; of these, 7,797 were assisted, and of that number 249 returned freely through consular repatriation and 1,051 on their own, representing a percentage of 7.5 per cent as against a figure of more than 20 per cent in 1951. The Istituto di Credito per il lavoro italiano all'Estero has brought about the colonization by Italians, wholly or partly, of more than 8,700 hectares (3,600 in the state of São Paulo, 2,100 in the state of Goyaz, and 3,000 in the state of S. Caterina. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1953)

36-10 During the period since June 1953 the improvement of lands assigned to the Italian-Brazilian Company for Colonization was initiated; many hectares of land have been cleared, streets laid out, and the arrangement of dwellings for workmen and local labourers systematized. Nursery gardens for the future colonists have been established in accordance with a plan of wide cultivation ranging from typical tropical products to vegetable greens. A colonization experiment has recently been inaugurated near Concordia with persons expressly chosen from the Veneto region; although the possibility of mass migration to Concordia is for the present ruled out, there is a good chance for the influx of single organized groups. (Realtà, Rome, 2 October 1953)

36-11 The Brazilian Government has decided to authorize the immigration of 9,000 Japanese families before the end of 1956; 2,010 families are already installed in a region of the Amazon. Before the war, some Japanese families immigrated to the state of São Paulo, where they are occupied in market-gardening. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, October 1953)

See also items: 36-14; 36-40; 36-41.

BRITISH GUIANA

36-12 It is reported that eighty-four labourers were recruited to work on farms in the United States in 1952 as compared with 100 in 1951. (United Nations document A/2413/Add.8)

CANADA

36-13 The effect of the immigration regulations adopted in 1952, which restricted immigration from the Mediterranean countries, Asia and the West Indies to closest relatives of Canadians and cases of exceptional merit, has now become apparent. The total of new arrivals in the first ten months of 1953 is smaller than that for the same period in 1952. In the first ten months of 1953, 143,722 were admitted as compared with 146,236 for the same period in 1952; 40,390 came from the British Isles, as against 36,637 for the same period in 1952; 7,796 from the United States, as against 7,904 for the same period in 1952; 61,568 from North European countries, as against 57,472 for the same period in 1952; and 33,968 from all other countries as against 44,223 for the same period in 1952. (Statements issued by the Statistical Unit of the Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada; New Commonwealth, London, October 1953)

36-14 In the three months' period of 1 June to 31 August 1953, 17,069 migrants from Europe went to Canada under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; during the period, ICEM re-settled 27,625 persons (June, 7,610; July 10,759; August, 9,256).

Other receiving countries, in addition to Canada, were Brazil, with 3,412 immigrants; Australia, with 2,362; Venezuela, with 1,286; United States, with 1,258, and Argentina with 1,174. Half of the Europeans emigrating during the period came from Germany, with the remainder drawn principally from Italy, Trieste, Austria and Greece. (ICEM Press Release No. 42, 24 September 1953)

36-15 The Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, speaking before the Twenty-Second Conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, stated that if the flow of immigrants into Canada continues at its present rate for the next eight years, the country will have admitted and retained two immigrants for every three Canadians born during that time. Such a flow of immigration, he indicated, would supply at least three-quarters of the additions to the Canadian labour market, and he predicted an annual average rate of immigration of 175,000, an annual rate of natural increase of 17.5 per cent and a Canadian population of 17,500,000 by 1961. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1953)

36-16 The Canadian Chamber of Commerce has urged the Government that as part of its policy of selective immigration, everything possible be done towards securing more immigrants from the United Kingdom and France as well as from other sources. The Chamber believes that Canadian policy should aim at a population of 30 million by 1975, but to achieve this, there will have to be more immigrants than have been admitted in recent years. While approving the general policy of the Federal Government and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Chamber noted the decline in the number of immigrants during 1952 and in 1953, and pointed out that unless that trend is reversed, Canada is likely to fall short of the population goal in 1975. (In 1952, 164,000 immigrants were admitted, and in the first half of 1953, 20 per cent less were admitted than in the first half of 1952). Among other points the Chamber made in favour of more immigration were opportunities for experienced farmers on land still unoccupied or land left vacant by the movement to the cities, the need for increased

population to make the Canadian transport system economical and efficient, and new employment opportunities created by immigration. It also suggested that the Government consider the extension of assisted passages for selected immigrants. (The Times, London, 27 October 1953; New York Times, 25 October 1953)

36-17 In view of the anticipated shortage of labour in Canada as early as 1961 as a result of a falling-off of the birth rate in the 1920s and 1930s, Dr. Louis-Edmond Hamelin of the School of History and Geography of Laval University, in an article entitled "Insuffisance de main-d'oeuvre", appearing in Relations Industrielles, Vol. 8, No. 3 and referred to in the Labour Gazette, Canada, for September 1953, suggests that Canada bring in 700,000 immigrants to make up for the shortages in certain age groups of the population. In order to assure an ample supply of workers and to make certain of a continuing demographic and economic development, Dr. Hamelin suggests immigration not on an uncontrolled basis, but in a rational movement calling for immigrants in the age groups which Canada lacks. Particularly he advocates the entry in the next ten years of 700,000 persons, the majority of whom should be between the ages of twenty and thirty. (Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1953)

36-18 The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which held its 68th convention in August 1953, criticized the immigration policy of the country. It urged a restriction of immigration during the winter months, recommended transferral of the responsibility for immigration to the Department of Labour, and called for the creation of an immigration commission with equal representation from labour, management and government. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1953)

36-19 The percentage of professional people coming to Canada as immigrants has increased steadily in the past few years, and in the first six months of 1953 it rose to 11 per cent. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration reported that of the gainfully employed persons admitted to Canada during the first six months of 1953, 4,167 professional persons

and another 505 were listed as managerial and administrative workers. The total number of gainfully occupied persons who came to Canada during the same period was 42,303. A continuing survey of Canadian professional and scientific manpower strength in relation to present and future requirements, begun in 1951 by the Technical Personnel Section, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, has reached the stage where it is beginning to provide concrete information. According to the results of this survey, the scientific and professional personnel will continue to be in tight supply in the foreseeable future, despite a striking growth since World War II in the number of persons in these categories. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, October 1953)

See also items: 36-25; 36-29; 36-33; 36-38; 36-39; 36-41; 36-47.

CHILE

36-20 In a preface to a new publication relating to the problems of emigration, the Italian Under-Secretary of State reports that the Istituto di Credito per il lavoro italiano all'Estero has brought about the colonization by Italians wholly or partly, of a total of 32,949 hectares (1,700 at San Ramon and Mirador; 31,000 at Linares; and 249 hectares completely settled at La Serena). (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1953)

36-21 It is reported that negotiations have been initiated for the transporting to Chile in March 1954 of 300 Italian immigrants and their families in accordance with the programme of the Chilean Government to colonize its under-developed agricultural areas with European manpower. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1953)

See also item: 36-41.

CHINA

36-22 It has been announced that the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have promised

to give asylum and hospitality to 227 sick and elderly refugees of European origin now living in China. The group includes aged, blind, sick and tubercular cases, several patients in need of mental nursing, and eighteen close relatives of these refugees. This resettlement will be financed from the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. The number of registered difficult cases, sick and elderly refugees whose emigration calls for special arrangements, is estimated at 670; they are among a total of 15,000 refugees of European origin in China. (United Nations Press Release REF/41)

COLOMBIA

36-23 Colombia announced her intention to join the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Her adherence brought membership in ICEM to twenty-four; one-third of the countries are Latin American. The Colombian Government recently established an Institute for Settlement and Immigration, with an eventual budget of $200,000,000. (ICEM Press Release No. 41, 23 September 1953)

36-24 It is announced that preparations are under way for the first immigration movements which come under the new government plan. These will probably start by the immigration of Hungarian refugees who are at present in Germany and Austria; it is estimated that about 300 of them will go to the Bayocà region. An Italian Commission, composed of delegates from the Istituto di Credito per il lavoro italiano all'Estero, has also visited Colombia to arrange with the Government and the Colonization Institute for the arrival in the near future of Italian colonists; approximately 4,000 Italian immigrants in family groups are expected within three months. The Government will also assure the assistance of foreign specialists in colonization matters, and it is announced that a Dutch expert will arrive shortly in Colombia. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, No.13, November 1953)

See also item: 36-41.

DENMARK

See item: 36-22.

FRANCE

See items: 36-3; 36-16; 36-22; 36-25; 36-41; 36-49.

GERMANY

36-25 Since the end of World War II, 400,000 Germans have settled outside their country. The largest number, 70,000, are in France; most of them are former prisoners of war who were permitted to stay permanently when they showed little inclination to return home. In the same manner, 20,000 Germans found a new life in the United Kingdom. Since the official inclusion of Germany in Canada's immigration plan, 60,000 Germans have come to the Dominion. Other countries which have received large consignments of German immigrants include: Australia, 17,000; the Union of South Africa, 7,000; and Argentina, 6,000. Emigration to the United States has been resumed on a large scale, with 26,000 Germans expected to be admitted annually in the coming years. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 16 October 1953)

36-26 In accordance with the results of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Conference at Venice, 117,500 Europeans will emigrate overseas in 1954; to this number should be added 300,000 Europeans who will emigrate without government assistance during the coming year. These numbers are small when considered in the light of the frequent opinion that western Europe has a surplus population of 6 million, of which 4 million are Italians and 1 million Germans. It is reported that this should not be regarded as corresponding to the real situation. It is true that since World War II and in spite of the losses caused by the war, the population of Europe has increased by 20 million persons; this figure does not, however, represent entirely a natural increase, because nearly 11 million refugees and expelled persons from the East, as well as many hundreds of thousands of repatriates from Italian and Dutch colonies, must be taken into consideration. It is also

necessary to consider the importance of the lengthening of the life span; the present over-population of western Europe is only a temporary one. In ten or fifteen years, there will no longer be one because of the low birth rate, the increased capacity of European production, and the fact that in regard to average age, the population of Europe is getting younger. For these reasons, the western European governments are trying to limit emigration somewhat. The Federal Republic of Germany permits the emigration of persons belonging to the following categories: members of families of men who have already gone overseas; single women; agricultural workers and farmers; and unskilled workers. The emigration of specialized or highly skilled workers is not desired; this point of view is shared by many other western European governments. The governments of countries of immigration overseas require skilled workers for the development of their industries, and in many cases they have permitted the admission of unskilled workers on condition that a percentage of highly qualified European workers and technicians be included as well. (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, 28 October 1953; Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, 31 October 1953)

36-27 In a discussion on migration problems undertaken by the Zeitschrift für Geo-Politik, the opinion was expressed that extensive emigration from Germany should no longer be considered. Emigration problems in Germany are regarded too much from the point of view of conditions of emigration as they were in the years 1870-1890, when about 250,000 Germans emigrated annually to the United States; they undertook the most difficult work in agriculture, but they had a chance of becoming rich and socially respectable farmers. Until 1890 they received 160 acres of land; today one can scarcely find in Germany young men from farmers' or agricultural workers' families who would like to emigrate. The emigrant of today does not wish to work in agriculture; moreover, the agricultural worker emigrating to America today must have capital to invest. It is characteristic that when the Swiss Farmers' Union attempted in May 1953

to engage German refugees from the Soviet zone as farm workers, not one candidate responded to the appeal made in thousands of leaflets by the German agricultural labour exchanges in refugee camps. (Zeitschrift für Geo-Politik, Darmstadt, September 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-8; 36-14; 36-24; 36-38; 36-44; 36-46.

GREECE

See items: 36-8; 36-14.

HUNGARY

See item: 36-24.

INDIA

36-28 The Government of India has announced partial relief for about 50,000 of the neediest among the 8,000,000 Hindu refugees from Pakistan. The essential part of the new plan will give quasi-permanent ownership rights to refugees in the houses they are occupying if these belong to the Government or were left behind by Moslems who fled to Pakistan in the religious disturbances of 1947 and thereafter. (New York Times, 8 November 1953)

See also item: 36-42.

ISRAEL

36-29 Israel, which had the difficult problem a few years ago of mass immigration, must now face the equally difficult problem of mass emigration. During the first six months of 1953, the number of Jews who emigrated from Israel was greater than the number of immigrants. In 1952, 13,571 Jews left the country; half of this number went to the United States and Canada, while the remaining persons went to various countries of the Middle East and Europe. Many of the emigrants from Israel belong to the middle class and commercial sphere of Europe, the Middle East and Asia. For the majority of destitute, ill and persecuted, Israel is a better country than the countries which they left; this does

not apply, however, to businessmen and merchants, who were suddenly transferred into a life of hard physical work and a low standard of living. This situation has induced the government to make an inquiry into emigration, the results of which have not yet been published. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 23 September 1953; Basler Nachrichten, Basel, 13 October 1953)

ITALY

36-30 The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in opening the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration at Venice, requested ICEM members to take a realistic look at Italy's overpopulation problem. He indicated that it was the result of a temporary bottleneck built up over the past twenty years and attributed it to the cutting off of Italian emigration during the past years, forced repatriation of Italians from territories and colonies lost as a result of the war, and to the country's limited economic possibilities; he denied that the acute demographic pressure in Italy was the result of an abnormally high birthrate. (ICEM Press Release No. 47, 13 October 1953)

36-31 Since its establishment in February 1952, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has assisted close to 20,000 Italians to resettle overseas; it expects to increase this total to approximately 33,000 before the end of 1953. In 1954 ICEM hopes to move 45,400 Italians. (ICEM Press Release No. 43, 1 October 1953; Corriere del Ticino, Lugano, 9 October 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-3; 36-7; 36-8; 36-9; 36-10; 36-14; 36-20; 36-21; 36-26; 36-32; 36-45; 36-49; 36-50.

JAPAN

See items: 36-8; 36-11.

MADAGASCAR

36-32 In accordance with a request made by the Italo-Madagascar Society, negotiations are now in process for the sending of Italian masons to Madagascar. The request calls for bricklayers and cement workers;

workers must be qualified, but not necessarily specialized. They would be employed in Diego Suarez, which has a somewhat damp, but healthful climate. (Il Sole, Milan, 27 August 1953)

MEXICO

See items: 36-47; 36-48.

NETHERLANDS

36-33 Between January and September 1953, approximately 28,200 emigrants departed from the Netherlands. By the end of the year it was expected that several shipments by boat or plane would raise this figure to an annual total of about 30,000. Principal countries of destination were Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. (Het Parcol, Amsterdam, 22 September 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-8; 36-22; 36-24; 36-26; 36-44; 36-44.

NEW ZEALAND

See item: 36-33.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

36-34 The leader of the Northern Rhodesian white population expressed an interest in seeing the 50,000 whites in the territory increase to 200,000 within the next few years and to 500,000 within the next decade. It was maintained that they were essential to the area's development. (New York Times, 29 November 1953)

NORWAY

See items: 36-22; 35-41.

PAKISTAN

See item: 36-28.

PORTUGAL

See item: 36-8.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

36-35 The restriction on the number of children in families immigrating to Southern Rhodesia has been relaxed. Previously, unless there were special circumstances, immigrant families were restricted to those consisting of father, mother and a maximum of two children under the age of sixteen; the amended regulations allow for up to four children under the age of sixteen. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1953)

36-36 Total immigration into Southern Rhodesia in the first seven months of 1953 totalled 6,136, a drop of more than a third compared with the same period of 1952. Of these new settlers, 2,903 came from the United Kingdom and 2,323 from the Union of South Africa. (The Times, London, 21 September 1953)

36-37 The Prime Minister of the Central African Federation has stated that one of the main tasks confronting the Federal Party will be to get as many Europeans into the area as possible, bearing in mind that immigration must not be excessive or create any setbacks as a result of the conditions created by settlement. He indicated that immigration to Southern Rhodesia will always have to be selective owing to the multi-racial society and to the fact that only those who will adjust to the new environment satisfactorily should be admitted. (The Times, London, 7 October 1953)

SPAIN

See item: 36-8.

SWEDEN

36-38 As a result of the presence of approximately 22,000 Estonians in Sweden, an Estonian university with a faculty of law and one of arts and sciences is being planned in Stockholm. It is estimated that Canada has 13,000 Estonians, the United States, 12,000 and the United Kingdom and Western Germany about 5,000 each. Some migration to Canada and the United States continues. (News from Sweden, Release No. 576, 14 October 1953)

See also item: 36-22.

SWITZERLAND

36-39 Switzerland has agreed to provide a haven for ninety tubercular refugees now in Trieste. The arrangements have been worked out by a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross; the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will move the refugees. About $165,000 for their care will be provided from funds given to the ICEM in 1952 by the United States for the special purpose of aiding Trieste refugees. As to the other refugees in Trieste, it is believed that the best solution would be permanent resettlement outside Europe, particularly in Australia, Canada and the United States. (New York Times, 2 November 1953)

See also items: 36-22; 36-27; 36-40; 36-41.

TRIESTE

36-40 After the war there were about 5,000 refugees from the Balkans in Trieste. Some of them managed to find a new place to live as a result of the efforts of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Australia, Venezuela, and Brazil have declared that they will adopt a new system of selection among refugees in Trieste; this applies, however, only to persons who are healthy and fit for work. The situation of 100 refugees who suffer from tuberculosis is a tragic one, and no permanent solution has been found to this problem. They are under the care of the International Committee of the Red Cross and through an agreement with the ICEM, they will be taken to Switzerland, where they will remain until their recovery, with a view to their emigration afterwards to other countries. (Basler Nachrichten, Basel, 9 November 1953)

36-41 As a result of an appeal to Governments to take refugees from Trieste, made by the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Switzerland, and Venezuela have responded and agreed to accept a considerable number of such refugees. Australia has made available sufficient resettlement

opportunities for every able-bodied person in the Trieste refugee population who can meet its normal immigration requirements; it is estimated that about 4,500 foreign refugees will emigrate by January 1954, will be employed in fruit-picking upon arrival, and will later be directed to other employment. Brazil has selected 45 refugees; Venezuela, 24; and Chile's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has authorized the issuance of 128 visas. France is accepting aged and "hard core" refugees, as has Switzerland, Belgium and Norway. Various voluntary agencies have succeeded in resettling 100 "hard core" cases and family members on an individual basis in Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia and Brazil. (ICEM Press Release No. 59, 13 November 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 14 November 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-14; 36-39; 36-46.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

36-42 A group of 950 Indian women and children entered the Union of South Africa in September 1953 to join the heads of their families. A certain number of other Indian emigrants will be permitted to enter up to February 1954; after that date Indian immigration probably will be limited, since the Minister of the Interior has indicated that he will submit a law in order to end the Smuts-Gandhi agreement which authorized the entry into the Union of the wives of Indian nationals. (Lloyd Anversois, Antwerp, 18 September 1953)

36-43 Of the 24,026 persons who arrived in the Union of South Africa in August 1953, 14,142 were South African residents returning to the Union; of the remainder, 694 entered the Union on business visits, 7,580 on holiday, 167 as students, and 1,443 were immigrants. (South Africa Reports, 19 November 1953)

36-44 The appointment of a railway mission to recruit 2,300 railway workers in the Netherlands, Belgium, Western Germany and the United Kingdom has been announced by the South African Railways. The mission's task, which is expected to take a year, is to recruit 1,200 trainees to be employed as shunters, 900 trainees to be employed as firemen and 200 trainee plate-layers. (South Africa Reports, 19 November 1953)

See also items: 36-25; 36-33; 36-36.

UNITED KINGDOM

36-45 Two British brick firms have requested a contingent of 700 Italian kiln-workers; there are already 2,000 immigrant workers in their employ. (Il Sole, Milan, 7 October 1953)

36-46 The United Kingdom in May 1950 agreed to admit up to 2,000 displaced persons and refugees who were in the care of the International Refugee Organization; however, less than that number arrived, and therefore the Government has decided to admit the remainder of up to 700 persons by selection from among the refugees now within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and presently in Germany, Austria and Trieste. There will be no age limit; continuing guarantees of accommodation and maintenance in the United Kingdom is being provided by voluntary organizations or by private persons, including persons who were themselves admitted to the United Kingdom as refugees. (United Nations Press Release RE/F/42; The Times, London, 13 October 1953; The Scotsman, Edinburgh, 13 October 1953)

See also items: 36-4; 36-5; 36-13, 36-16; 36-25; 36-36; 36-38; 36-44.

UNITED STATES

36-47 In an article entitled "Recent developments in immigration", appearing in the November 1953 issue of Labor Market, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, particular reference is made to the temporary employment of foreign workers in seasonal agricultural activities and the general implementation of recent immigration acts and refugee legislation. In connexion with the former, the point is made that for many years the number of persons employed on farms has declined steadily, while the population has increased; however, the decline in numbers of farm workers and the increasing pressure for producing additional food was only partially offset by the rapid mechanization of farm operations. There was also an increase in the number of large commercial, factory-type farms employing large numbers of hired workers, on which workers are required for short

periods of intensive seasonal work. In the first three decades of the Twentieth Century, immigrants from Europe and Mexico and tenant farmers provided the seasonal workers needed for the production of cotton, fruit, citrus, sugar beets and cane. and vegetables. In the 1930's, the farm-to-city trend was temporarily reversed, but during and since World War II, many of the farm labourers of the '30's have been absorbed into non-farm jobs or have acquired farm ownership. The recruitment of domestic farm workers was not sufficient to offset the need for farm workers, and in 1942 arrangements were made with the Mexican Government, followed by similar arrangements with the governments of the British West Indies and Canada. to recruit workers for temporary employment on farms in the United States during seasons of peak activity. Since that time, workers have been brought into the United States every year under various arrangements with foreign governments to provide the seasonal labour force in areas where the need for such labour is demonstrated. During 1952, approximately 200,000 workers were recruited in Mexico, and they were employed in many different crops in 29 States, but the largest number were reported to have worked in the cotton harvest in Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, California and Arizona. The remainder of the article deals with the importation laws for temporary aliens, quota and non-quota immigration, the administrative responsibilities of the Department of Labor under immigration legislation, including the refugee relief programme of 1953. (Labor Market, U.S. Department of Labor, November 1953)

36-48 A decision is expected in the near future as to whether British West Indian workers will be imported to work in California citrus groves. It is expected to have an important bearing on future arrangements with Mexico for the employment of that country's nationals in the United States. About 8,000 British West Indians were employed in the spring and fall of 1953 in the states of Connecituct, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Florida and Arkansas. The workers pay for their transportation one way, the employers pay for

the return trip; fifteen per cent of the earnings is deducted and deposited in their name or for the use of their families in the West Indies. If accepted for employment in California, it is expected that in the first year not more than 500 will be employed, althought the objective would be to provide year-round work on citrus and date farms, rather than seasonal work, in view of the travel distance. (New York Times, 29 November 1953)

36-49 The American ambassador to Italy has indicated that Italy's future would be brighter if an answer could be found to the question of its overpopulation. She pointed out that the problem does not stem from an excessive birth rate, which is lower than that of France and considerably lower than that of the Netherlands or the United States. The United States would help greatly, she stated, if it would take its fair share of the many Italians who wish to emigrate. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 22 September 1953)

See also items: 36-12; 36-13; 36-14; 36-25; 36-27; 36-29; 36-38; 36-39.

VENEZUELA

36-50 During the period from 1 January 1953 to 31 July 1953, 12,668 Italians arrived in Venezuela, as against 7,935 for the corresponding period of 1952; this represents an increase in 1953 of 4,733. 412 persons returned to Italy between 1 January 1953 and 31 July 1953, as against 265 in the corresponding period of 1952; this represents an increase in 1953 of 147. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 October 1953)

See also items: 36-14; 36-40; 36-41.